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Volume XXXIII...... No. 33

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PREE CHURCH, Broadway-ter. Charles B. Sayth, on "The White Fawn and the "LIGHIM CONTRASTED." Morning, afternoon and evening. BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Forty-second BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. A forning-Rev. J. G. BARTHOLONEW. Evening-Rev. Day C. Lee, on "Geology and the Binle."

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers' Col

CATROLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—EVANGE PREACHING ON SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO THE COMING OF LORD. EVOLUGE.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -REV. CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Hall of the Univer-

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR. - REV. J. M. PULLMAN. CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION. - Morning-Ray

DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH, Fourth avenue. - Apprint Ray, Dis. Hitchfood and Post in Benale of Women's Union Missionary notices. Evening. DODWORTH HALL .- SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY. Morning

DODWORTH STUDIO BUILDING, Fifth avenue,-REV FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.-REV. DR. VER-FORTY SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Scort, on "Responsibility for a Life of Pleasure." Morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH .- REV. A. B METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1257H STREET.

MASONIC HALL.-THE ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS MASONIC ROOMS OF BREVOORT HALL, Fifty-fourth

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.-REV. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.-REV. WM.

ST. MATHEW'S CHURCH (Harvard Hall), Forty-second dreet, -Rays. S. REED AND J. R. DAVENPORT. MOTHING ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH. - Morning-Rev. Dr. GAL

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.-REV. J. S. HOLER, D. D. TRINITY CHAPBL, West Twenty afth street. -SERWOS

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—Brance Snow, or "Fag Proprieces Relating to the Second Advent or Our Lord," Alternoon. UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION .- Morning

THE NEWS.

LUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic Cable is dated at o'clock this (Sunday) morning. is qui e animated, the opposition being very explicit in

its depunciations. Spain is to recruit a Papal military legion. The cabmen of Liverpool are on "strike." storm of wind prevailed all over England last night. The Fenians in Killarney, Ireland, refuse to contribute any money in support of the clergy who re fused to offer masses for the souls of the Manchester convicts. The Bank of Holland reduced the rate of dis-

The war has been renewed in Capdia, the Turks being defeated after an obstinate but tle, Consols 93% a 93% in London.

72 a 72% in London and 76% in Frankfort. Cotton easier, with middling uplands at 7%4. Breadstuffs dult at a marked decline. Provisions and produc

CONGRESS

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House communications were presented from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the sale of the Stoux Indian reservation and the claims of the Chectaw Nation against the government growing out of ond Congressional district of Kentucky, was resumed, speeches being made in favor of and against the report, but it finally went over until Monday. Petition in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens in for eign countries and for the removal of the income tax were presented, after which the liouse adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall January 24 we have received our files and thes from Central and South America.

In our special correspondence from Lima ant news from the republic of Peru. Presi dent Prade, who was besieging Arequipa, had met with a disastrous defeat before that place, and was fore retreat to Lima, where he arrived on the morning of the 5th ult. Our correspondent gives a graphi bombardment by the artiflery a storming column c Prado's forces moved against the Quinto de Vargas, but in crossing a rapid stream that formed one of the de fences on the weakest side of the place they became con tused, and some were drowned; the majority had their ammunition damaged, and being met with a severe fire apon reaching the barricades, a disorderly retreat ensued. The battation of Yungay went over to the revo lutionists without firing a shot. The loss of the revolu tioniats was slight. President Prado narrowly escaped capture. Unsuccessul efforts were made to reorganiz the troops. Upon the arrival of the President at Callac the news of the disaster soon spread, and the wildes excitement prevailed there and at Lima, and the feeling against Prado's government became so bitter that he and his family were forced to take refuge from the populace in the residence of the United States Minister.
Prade afterwards embarked for Chile. In the north on the night of January 6, and after three hours' hard fighting were repulsed with heavy toss. In the south several fights occurred. The whole country is no under the control of the revolutionists under Canseco, who has issued a decree asserting his principles.

we have later news from South America. The inhabitants of Rosario, a large town in the Argentine republic declared for General Urquiza. The cholers had subsided in Buenos Avres. The disease is still alarmingly

Secretary Seward on Friday rec

Copenhagen announcing that the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States had been ratified by the Rigadag and signed by the King of Deumark and seat on to Washington.

In the State Constitutional Convention yesterday an amendment was adopted to the first section of the article on corporations, including literary, scientific, charitable and benevolent associations. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the macing privary property on State Privages and shortly after adority report on State Prisons, and shortly after ad-

In the Georgia Reconstruction Convention a resolution was adopted petitioning for a loan from the general government in aid of the agricultural interests. In the Virginia Convention a clause was adopted taxing male

pointed on the subject of the Fifth avenue extension held a meeting yesterday in the chamber of the Bo the line of the proposed improvement to express their views. Addresses pro and con, were made, and finally, without taking any action, the committee adjourned until Saturday next. At the meeting of the Board at transacted, and several resolutions were offered and adopted, among which was one in relation to the dis-asters at Hell Gate. The removal of the Loew bridge

presiding, the case of alleged larceny of the Royal In-surance Company bonds has been on argument. Deci-

In the United States Commissioners' Court yesterday Louisa Miller was brought before Commissioner Osborn on a charge of having in her possession some counterfell United States currency. Examination adjourned.

The exports of specia from this port for the week ending February 1 were \$130,100, the smallest in several

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governmen ecurities were strong. Gold closed at 140% a 140%.

The markets with but few exceptions were extremely quiet yesterday, but values were generally unchanged. Cotton was decidedly less active and a shade lower at the opening, but quite steady at 1916 for middling at the close. Coffee was steady, with a moderate demand On 'Change flour, wheat and corn were sparingly dealt in but unchanged in value. Oats were duli but held 1c. higher. Pork was a trifle more active and better. Bee and lard were active at full prices. Petroleum was dut but slightly firmer. Navat stores were almost mactive and unsettled. Freights were firm but quiet. Whickey

Napoleon, Germany and the Pope.

Napoleon has within a year or two made mistakes which, in the opinion of many, damage his reputation as a far-seeing man. His blunder in Mexico was followed by a loss of prest ge consequent on the unexpected result of the Austro-Prussian war, and in the eyes of many these two errors have even been surpassed by an undue interference in Italy, alienating from his friendship a country from which he had reason to expect support. Bu events may yet prove that his interference in the Roman question, far from being a mistake, not only will enable him to retrieve influence lost by the results of the last campaign in Germany, but also secure the only coalition likely to be successful in a general European war. It is fair to surmise Napoleon cares little for the Roman question per se, and that his will, combined with the general opinion in France, could have resisted the importunities of the clerical party, that desired interference in favor of the Pope, had he so desired it But he had his points to make and he made them, we think, very successfully. The events of the past year, the recent publication of documents and correspondence, and the nature of the last treaties prove, with little room for doubt, that the known entente between Russia and Prussia includes one just as firm between Prussia and Italy. By planting an army in the Roman States France does not lose a friend, since Italy's friendship was pledged to Prussia, but neutralizes the forces of an enemy. Whatever Bismarck's designs may be, while Napoleon holds in Italy the nucleus of an army easily reinforced from Toulon that country cannot assist Prussia. At the expense, then, of twenty thousand men Napoleon checkmates an alliance which caused two years ago Austria's defeat. Without the loss of a single man he obtains a footing in a country whose enmity might be fatal to him and whose passiveness is now almost secured. The situation may be galling to Italy, but borne it must be until Napoleon sees fit and advisable to wilhdraw. This, then, is a great point gained, but far from being the only one. Since Austria's defeat it has been Prussia's aim to secure German unity, which, it attained, would assure her a preponderating influence on the European Continent.

To a great degree this has been attained in the north; but two States in the south, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, still hang back. Every effort and inducement has been made to secure their adherence, but as yet unsuccessfully. Napoleon has not been idle; no means have Seen spared by him to dissuade them from joining the "Northern Bund." But nothing that he has yet done has been so conducive to delay Wurtemberg and Bavaria's adherence to the Bismarckian policy as the French interference in behalf of the Pope. Had Napoleon not thwarted Italy's plans, or delayed much longer his succor to the Holy See, Wurtemberg and Bavaria would before now have been members of the United German Confederation. They are both Catholic countries-none more so in Europe-notwithstanding the Lutheran tendencies of their lower orders; but the court, the aristocracy and the clergy are Catholic and rule as they please. By interference in the Roman question Napoleon has not only delaved the inevitable formation of German unity, but perhaps secured the friendship of two kingdoms lying between some of the allies coalesced against him. Neither is this all he has gained by the simple move of last autumn. It may be looked on as certain that a close alliance exists between Austria and France. by virtue of which the former-country will assist the latter in almost any eventuality-certainly in any promising defeat to Prussia or Russia. And this alliance may be looked upon as strengthened by Napoleon's action in Italy. It is only reasonable to suppose that, considering Napoleon's behavior to Austria during that country's last trial, and his treacherous treatment of Maximilian, he could not have secured her good will had he still further incensed the Catholic court party by deserting the Pope's cause. In addition to all these he has gained still another point which should not he overlooked, and that is the good will and assistance of the clerical party in France, by which he has not until lately been favorably

looked upon. Should all these results be attained-and there is a reasonable amount of expectation that they may be-Napoleon's interference in Italy, instead of being another Mexican fiasco,

prevalent in the allied army. The situation of affairs Ritualism, Rutionalism and Piettam-Oceasional Battles of the Frogs and Mice. A recognition of three distinct tendencies is quite necessary to a proper understanding and

any just philosphic I criticism of the religious thought of the American people. The English ritualistic movement has in a great degree affected the Episcopalian unity of feeling; the rationalistic movement, most scientific in its modes of thought, has leavened the whole lump of religious denominations to a greater or less degree; while pietism-s sort of modern puritanism-is beginning to make itself felt as an element of religious culture. So far as the West is concerned a fourth element may be added, the tendency of the Western people to speculative philosophy being indicated by the crudely speculative and Hindooish taint which infects their literature. It is not, however, a matter to be lightly discussed: for there is no doubt that the great minds in speculative philosophy are, as far as American culture is concerned, to be developed and nurtured west of the Mississippi. With the semi-scientific system of Rénan and Strauss, the people of the prairies have little affiliation. The earlier German rationalism of the mystical cast, on the other hand, has for them a sort of weird fascination and really appeals to their profoundest instincts. Because the most fascinating and enthusiasm evoking, this phase of rational infidelity is really the most dangerous of all phases which the dragon of free thought can assume. The enthusiasm of its advocates. I from a certain lurid and indefinite sublimity inherent to the sys em itself, is akin to that of religion itself in tanaticism, and hence by mere logic, however conclusive, the theories of mysticism cannot be broken down. This element, owing partially to a large infasion of German blood and partially to a certain mysticism of thought induced by grandeur and vastness of natural scenery, is rapidly leavening the literature and home thought of the West, and cannot but prove aggressive within the next few years. Already one or two journals devoted especially to speculative philosophy have been started west of the Mississippi and are making satisfactory progress. These are the first aggressive steps of Weslern thought-the initial throes by which it seeks to liberate itself from old grooves. They are but straws, to be sure, in comparison with the great body of literature ; but straws indicate the way of the wind and in that wise are

occasionally very useful. Against this tendency in the West the pulpit can offer little valid resistance; in fact the pulpit is not less infected than the people. The Lutheran clergy, especially, are mostly tainted with rationalism of some sort, and the few of them who are not rationalists are either radical pictists or radical propagandists of the exact dogmas of the Augsburg Confession. Divided into three distinct bodies, therefore, and waging a sort of war of frogs and mice among themselves, from the Lutheran clergy little opposition can be expected; and that, in a large majority of cases, they will fall in with the popular drift, may be predicted with an approximation to certainty. The Episcopal clergy, on the other hand, though at variance among themselves upon the ritualistic question, have no patience with rationalism as a system of semi-infidelity. Curiously enough, the "Essay and Review" movement in England has had little effect upon the Episcopal thought of this country, though the weird Gothicism of the ritualistic movement has been transplanted to American soil with considerable success. The paradox of the matter is next to inexplicable, but the fact is fact, notwithstanding the paradox. With the American Episcopalians there is really no sympathy with the "Essays and Reviews," the mathematical Colenso, of Natal, and the author of "Ecce Homo," a book which had little sale in this country and dency to engraft the nimost degree of sensuous magnificence upon the anatomy of the ritual. This tendency has manifested itself in New York with exceeding strength and has been advocated with an enthusiasm so magnetic that even Presbyterians, stern and sturdy, and Unitarians, naturalistic and liberal, have taken to it with a considerable degree of affection. The pictistic movement, too, has made considerable progress among the wearers of the surplice, and it is very likely that America will be treated to an Episcopal schism within the next ten years. The warfare of the pletists against the ritualists and of the two against the rationalists waxes florcer from year to year among the Lutheran clergy. Literally the latter have not among themselves the least unity of feeling, and brawls and bitterness which would disgrace a political meeting are trequent at their synodical meetings. This is

no overcoloring. The intrigues for power and partisan as cendency which prevail among the clergy of that denomination are simply petty. We are fond of the absurd in everything; but the absurdity of these elected battles about nothing transcends that of Homer's inimitably valiant frog. and mice. The Episcopalians are more dignified and decorous in their quarrelling, though they are hardly less bitter.

Between these several tendencies we are likely, therefore, to be tayored with wars and rumors of wars, bitter though bloodless, within the next ten years, during which time the influence of the pulpit will decrease and wax beautifully less in the East; while the speculative philosophy of the West will have driven or hodoxy of all sorts to the wall, and will, moreover, have planed it there.

There is a warning to earnest clergymen the mere ensemble of these facts; and if they would not altogether lose their hold on the popular imagination they must leave off fighting among themselves and begin to fight the Devil. We suspect, however, that what was true of Talleyrand is true of many of our clergymen, so far as their orthodoxy is concerned. In other words, they are orthodox, first, for the consideration of a liberal salary ; and, secondly, because they are not quite sure what orthodoxy means.

MORE ALMANACS.-Since our recent notice of the Tribune Almanac we have received and are still receiving a great variety of almanacsso great, in fact, as to show a remarkable expansion of the almanac business. We have political and literary almanacs, Christian almanacs and patent medicine and other business advertising almanaes, of various kinds : almanaes in various languages, costly almanacs, gotten up in splendid style, and a manacs of the "Old Ben Franklin" sort, hardly worth shall be resigned to the deprivation if we get no more almanacs. In our line of bu the standard political documents, election returns and other statistics of the Tribune Almanac are worth more than the contents of all these other almanacs put together. Other parties engaged in other pursuits may as wisely prefer some other almanac. By going to the book store and paying their money they can take their choice. No man in this year of our Lord can fairly plead his forgetfulness of pay day for want of an almanac.

The fushions. The neat, graphic and withal pictorial letter of our correspondent on the fashion fêles and fooleries of the French metropolis, s more than usually piquant and interesting to-day. There is an agreeable mixture of material for the modistes and seasonable suggestions for neophytes in the skating art. Here we have fashion behind the scenes minutely described in Patti's four "Traviata' costumes. These, it is true, are the fashions of the stage, salon and the ballroom of the coulisses; but they strike us as being marveltously like the real article as we read of it n the Saile des Maréchanx and the salons of the noolesse, foreign ambassadors and so forth on grand festive occasions. But the Diva is an artist in more branches then music, and the genius o dress well is not the least part ca ner qualifications. In Paris as in New York, just now, youth

and beauty are to be found for the most and best part on runners, elegantly mounted in morocco and decorated in all fanciful styics in gilt. On the ice, as well as in the ballroom or the carriage, Fashion waves her wand, and all women and men obey her. The ladies, we are told, are cautious enough to unite comfort and hygiene with elegance in the choice of their skating costumes. Reveiling in a variety of colors, from green and garnet to black or gray, the material is almost exclusively velvet, and the style invariably la Polonaise, with cosey trimmings of fur and satin. Coquettish fur caps, set off with steel aigrettes, and pretty fur-topped boots, make both ends meet in perfect harmony. The scene on the frozen lake at the Bois de Boulogne, at the fête de nuit, by torehlight, with thousands of figures thus costumed gliding about, must have looked like a festival of Dutch fairies in its most exhilarating moments.

Italian Opera. Since the opening of Pike's Opera House on

Twenty-third street Italian opera has once more returned to the city and resumed the throne it had so early abdicated. The es tablishment of this second house will, it is to be hoped, beget a rivalry in the lyric branch of our entertainments, the want of which has for some time been severely felt. We can quite understand the difficulties under which the management of the Academy of Music have labored since the building of the present house ; but we are none the less bound to look at the matter solely as the public are affected, and, unfortunately, the facts revealed by retrospection place the New York public and the Academy of Music at direct issue. We are not yet half through the season, and already the Academy has closed its doors, after several intermittent efforts to attract with Italian opera, and this, too, almost before the rival establishment had inaugurated its first season. Who is to blame for this? Are we indifferent to the beauties and fascination of Italian opera? Have the performances provided for us been below the standard of our taste? Or, if neither of these propositions can be con sidered as explanatory, what is the reason that for many weeks during that time of the year when New York is most crowded we have miss at once the idea that our appreciation of good music is so limited that an opera company cannot obtain remuneration from it, and inquire a little into the managerial catering of the present season. We have had "Romeo and Juliet" as the grand effort of the year, and Ronconi was engaged and cast in several of his best comic parts. These were to be the two attractions of the season, and both failed to excite any extraordinary degree of interest. We have be ore done homage to the beauty of Gounod's latest work, as well as to the talent and versatility of Ronconi, and think these were excellent spars in an otherwise ill-found ship; but it requires only a slight acquaintance with the mysteries of management to know that, however beautiful an opera may be, its success depends to the full as much in the manner of its representation as on the excellence of its music, and that no baritone in the world has ever yet succeeded in keeping open an operatic establishment by the force of his own attractive powers. We are not now criticising the ability of individuals, and should not be misunderstood when we say that the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" fell considerably short of the same thing in Paris and London. The consequence was that while crowds flocked to see as well as hear it in those two cities, here we went in straggling groups. The performance of the "Barbiere," produced for Ronconi, was in every way excellent, and the best houses were obtained from this opera; but the production of a new work and the en gagement of a popular baritone are no adequate result of operatic catering. New York, like every other capital, should draw its artists from out of the front rank, and cannot be content with those of minor reputation or ability. It may be impossible at the present prices obtainable for seats, and particularly with the best boxes in the house reserved, to engage the great soprani and tenori of Europe, while at the same time it may be an easy matter to make the building a paying speculation by renting it to "English opera" companies of dramatic stars; and if this is the secret of indifferent singing, we have nothing further to say beyond expressing our thanks for the establishment of Pike's, and our hopes for its prosperity. It is clear that if the proprietors of a theatre reserve all the best boxes for themselves they cannot be surprised at the public objecting to pay high prices for the less desirable places, or affording patronage and support to a rival establishment, where the line between Dives and his neighbors is less strictly drawn and his momentary predominance less objectionably protruded.

It is said by some, with a certain amount of superficial logic, that as one opera house could hardly maintain its existence in New two cents. We have enough almanacs to last | York the establishment of a second is not calwill be further evidence of his shrowd sagacity. us through the year, and for the present we culated to improve our chances of perma-life?

nently obtaining operatic performances. this reasoning, however, we altogether disagree, feeling sure that rivalry alone will provide the artists we desire to hear; and that whatever the difficulties may be that surround the conduct of a lyric establishment, those difficulties will be overcome when it is remembered that another competitor is in

Human Knowledge-The Condition of Pro-

Buckle held that there was no reason to believe that "the children born in London in 1860 were a whit more richly endowed by nature than those who were born in London hundred or a thousand years before;" and he argued that the brain remained thus stationary even while urging the progressive course of science. He was wrong, however; for the march of science stamps its advance in the aggregate brain of the race not less actually and positively than upon the printed pages of our book shelves. Cerebral change is as much a law of our progress as any other change. One generation does not start where a preceding generation started; it starts where that former one was stayed at last; and it is not only through the communicated knowledge of written or printed records that It has the advantage of the efforts and experiments of that former generation, but it has it also in the brain it inherits in which ine growth in knowledge of the former goatration had developed actual changes and had stamped a capacity of further development in the same direction. Men inherit the diseases of their fathers-above all, cerebral diseases, which are cerebral changes in a bad sense by the same natural law they inherit the change that is in a better sense, and thus is left in the brain of the son, other things equal, some good result of what the father knew. In the faintest possible degree this change and advance are perceptible from one generation to another; but taken through the ages they have such consequence that the commonplace people of to-day share in the general property of knowledge that the Biblical times regarded as beyond all but omnipotence. In Job the lightning is a messenger for God. To-day it is in the service of every reader of the HERALD.

There are thousands of men alive in the

world to-day who know more on given subjects than any men that ever lived before them knew; and though they should not write at all. nor teach, there would be no retrograde of knowledge at their death; for their acquirements that we are in the habit of classing as intellectual are physical. Man, by study and by experimental wresting from nature of her secrets, secures for himself a certain pre-eminence in knowledge; and the appearance of his knowledge to the world is only the outward sign, the superficial evidence of the accretions within, the physical additions to the hoarded wealth of his brain; and, indeed, however valuable his discoveries may presently seem to humanity, the real advantage is the subjective one in the development of the discoverer's own brain; for in that development lies the reality of the step taken in our intellectual progress. In this it must be seen that the discoverer, the man of scientific investigationnot at all the soldier por the statesman nor the philanthropist nor the lawyer-is the real pioneer of human progress. All the material developments of our civilization, the wonderful ma cifneries of the time, will be pushed from their places by more wonderful ones, as gunpowder already begins to give place to nitro-glycerine, as the good old spinning wheel gave place to the power loom; and all these that we count our great material achievements will be regarded with interest only as monuments of the steps taken in the real development, which is ment of brain, secured by a man who has made hunself pre-eminent in knowledge, die with him but for print? Can it be that while we see preserved from father to son mere individualities, the idiosyncracies of thought and tendency, even diseases—that while national characteristics run so far in their groove that the beggar imps from Italy who strain broken harps in our area ways can acquire in five minutes musical strains that the cultivated of other races will require months to master-can it be that these things do not depend upon a law that shall also secure for us in positive development the results of endeavor in grander spheres? It will require better authority than Buckle to establish this.

Assuming this progress, we may well im agine that the development of the human brain is the real secret, the Jacob's ladder by which we are to mount in the eventual ages to a real knowledge of why we are here and what is expected of us. Perhaps the arbor vitae of the old anatomists may be, indeed, the tree of life, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil also. Since there is no lyperbole that can overrate in expression the progress knowledge has already made; since this animal, who began on the earth we cannot guess how low, but we know not very high, perhaps an eater of fruits and climber of trees, the fortugate gorilla of propitious climates, already not only "looketh to the ends of the earth and seeth under the whole heaven," but knows the courses of the stars and the secrets of the seasons-who shall say that he who has to this time acquired so much shall not in the further development of brain acquire knowledge of which man, as he now stands, cannot conceive, and penetrate secrets the simple thought of penetrating which might now be thought impious? As a familiar fact of daily experience we see how man can in certain aspects fairly play with human life; how certain of its greater functions are actually at the command of science so that man may arrest the strange machinery of sensation as he would stop his watch, and anon start it again, none the worse for the interruption. If we wish a tooth drawn we take two or three whiffs of a gas, and the Arms of pain is cheated from his post, our outer existence stands still, and we escape an evil that seemed otherwise to be part of life. Here is a great conquest of nature in the application of her own laws, or, more rightly, perhaps, an achievement in her interest. Why may not man, pursuing his progress even distinctly on this line, realize a dream of many ages and cheat a great creditor in what has been called "the debt of nature?" Is not investigation already haifway toward doing what Bacon thought possible-perceiving the real causes of decay and death, and indefinitely longthoning human

This is an inexhaustible subject as long as theatrical managers wilfully ignore its importance. Unbappily, few of the dramatic nobles know or care anything about music, and they consequently look upon an orchestra in their establishments as a necessary evil. They will spend a large sum of money on a drams, comedy or spectacle; but the last thing they think of is the music which must accompany it. There are cases in which managers who candidly confess their utter ignorance of music insist upon dictating to the leader of the orchestra what pieces he must play and what songs must be introduced during an evening's entertainment. It also happens that this lawless dictation is often influenced by personal friends of some of the ladies or gentlemen in the cast who wish to obtain a little prominence over their compeers by singing a song, no matter what its merits or their own may be. Such a course is manifestly contrary to the interests of a mane fer. We have heard concert saloon singers granted permission to sing in a piece ome vulgar, trashy imitation of a well known favorite, while capable, thorouga artists are kept in the background and prohibited from giving expression to the acknowledged vocal powers In speciaries, which are now all the rage, this perpictons system is carried to the utmost excess. The manager, the ballet master, the danseuse and even the chorus insist upon dictating to the leader of the orchestra regarding each piece of music which is to be played or sung. The consequence is that the audience are regaled with a potpourri of every kind of music except good music, and the magnificent mise en scène and dancing become distasteful How easy it is for a musician-as many of the leaders of our theatrical orchestras undoubtedly are-to select dramatic or ballet music from operas or the works of such men as Strauss, Gungl, Lunner or Godfrey, if he be only left to exercise his own judgment. It is very well for a manager to superintend everything brought out at his theatre, since he invests his own money in it, but he should not personally meddle with music when he knows

The system of substitutes is another fatal obstacle to the efficiency of an orchestra. What is the use in engaging good musicians for a theatre if they can go off on any night they please and leave wretched substitutes in their places, while they are playing at some concert or ball? Managers must be taught to know that the public are just as much concerned about the orchestra of a theatre as they are about the play itself. The grandest spectacle must sooner or later prove a failure with the incubus of poor music. They understand these things better in Europe, and there the same care is bestowed on the music of a piece as on the acting, scenery and appointments. The music which is served up to the public in our theatres at present, with one or two notable exceptions, is sufficient to drive every person having the slightest love for the divine art out of the house. A good orchestra, in the hands of a capable conductor, cannot fail to attract crowds to a theatre, independent of all other considerations.

nothing about it. Let him engage a competent,

acknowledged musician as the leader of his

orchestra, and then leave musical matters in

his hands. If this course were adopted there

would be no need of calling attention to the

miserable state of our theatrical orchestras.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Missouri-Both Parties in the Field. Both the democratic and radical parties in Missourier out before the people in political addresses. The

We wish to state distinctly, at the threshold, that is uthering to the name of "democratic party" it is not intended to renew past issues or to bind anybody to pust party dogmas; but, inding already an organized party, animated by patriotic motives, in opposition to the wicked schemes of radicals, we avail ourselves of that organization and lavite all med of allparties who oppose these schemes to units with us.

We are deeply and solemnly impressed with the transcendant importance of the issues which will be involved
in the elections of the present year. One of the vast
issues involved is whether white men shall rule or
whether negroes, who were late degraded and ignorant
eleves, should control our destiny. It is, therefore,
deemed a fit occasion to recur to the past and present
condition of the country.

The following is among the resolutions in the platform:—

Resolved, That the suffrage is a political trust con-Resolved, That the suffrage is a political trust con-ferred on the individual for the benefit of society at large; and believing that the white men of this country are competent to govern themselves and to secure and, promote the general wolfare, and that their long tried and well proved ability to do these things would be hindered and impaired by the co-operation of an sites, semi-barbarous race, who have never shown any capacity for government, we declare our fixed irrevocable hos-tility to negro suffrage.

The radical address reviews the past, adopts negresuffrage and comes to the following conclusion :-

The radical address reviews the past, adopts negresuffrage and comes to the following conclusion:

We organize for principles. It is the flag for which we fight, and not the coir bearer. We shall not believe that the republican party, so brave in measures, so fathful to principle, so glorious in record, will stoop to accept a doubtful victory. Its candidate whoever he may be, must be one whose devotion to republican principles has been proved oeyond question; whise very life is a guarantee of his fidelity, and whose fitness for the great responsibilities before him need not be taken on trust. Its candidate for Vice President must be a man not less thoroughly known, and every way worthy to fill the place of President. It cannot afford to elect to either office a mere expediency, the shadow of a man. For if it floes, its hardly won victory will again tura to ashes at the touch, and the faith of the mation in the courage and fidelity of the party will vanish forever. But with true men to wear its honors, with wise measures for the emergencies of the few remaining months, with determined effort to make its cause understood by the people, with unshakes height to its principles and its duty, come victory, come deacat, the republican party cannot be defeated. Frue to itself, all the best instancts and brightest aspirations of manified light for it, and even as "the stars in their course fought against Sissen," all the powers of civilization and all the forces of nature combine to crush the advocates of error and injustice.

C. L. Vallandigham prints in the Dayton Ledges an article on the late election in the Eighth Ohio district, in which he predicts a democratic defeat in the Pres dential contest by at least twelve thousand majority, as well as the defeat of Pendleton's claim to the Predentie immination.

THE HISCOCK HOMICIDE.

From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] Atmany, Feb. 1, 1868.

The argument on the motion by District Attorney Smith to proceed with the trial of General Cole on the indictment for murdering L. H. Hiscock took place to

No new affidavits were introduced by the defence but copies of those used in opposition to the motion to quash the certiorari were reverified. The affidavits were those of General Cale, Senato

The affidavits were those of General Coie, Senator Coie, of California; W. H. Hadley, prisoner's counset; H. W. Brown, David Coie, N. B. Smith, Lyman Clary, John L. Cuyler and Dr. Hoyt. They related to the testimany which was expected to be addreed from the evidence of Mrs. Cuyler, Mrs. Clive B. Coie, the Senator's wife, Mrs. Chizabeth Anderson, Dr. W. R. Wheeler and Dr. W. H. Palmer, all of whom, it is claimed, are absent from the country or State or confined to bed by severe tiness. The District Attorney said that the mapers in behalf of the State were mainly those on file in court, the substance of which referred to the indictment and proparations for trial in November, the subsequent delays and the stepulations by defendant to be prepared at specified times.

The Court, after argument, refused to put thecase off till May, and ordered an adjourned Oyer and forminor to be held upon the prosecution stipurating to obtain the attendance of a judge to hold the court, as Judge Peekham would, he stated, be unable to attend.

The case will probably come on at an early day. The letter of Mrs. Mary B. Cole to her husband, containing her confession of adultery with Hiscock, was read by the District Attergrey, this being the first time it has been made public.